

### Summary of Historical Hazard Events Impacting Coconino County Communities

Hazard	Statewide or Multiple County Declarations That Included Coconino County Communities				Substantially Coconino County Communities			
	No. of Records	Recorded Losses			No. of Records	Recorded Losses		
		Fatalities	Injuries	Damage Costs (\$)		Fatalities	Injuries	Damage Costs (\$)
Civil Disturbance	4	0	0	\$281,000	0	0	0	\$0
<b>Drought</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$300,253,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Earthquake	0	0	0	\$0	8	0	0	\$0
<b>Flooding/Flash Flooding</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$570,471,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$9,330,000</b>
Hazardous Materials Incident	1	0	0	\$493,000	2	0	3	\$54,000
Infestation	17	0	0	\$1,042,000	0	0	0	\$0
Landslide/Mudslides	0	0	0	\$0	1	0	0	\$8,000
Power/Utility Failure	2	0	0	\$222,000	0	0	0	\$0
Strike	1	0	0	\$13,000	0	0	0	\$0
Terrorism	1	0	0	\$6,000	0	0	0	\$0
Thunderstorms/High Winds	4	4	34	\$11,050,000	10	15	49	\$500,000
<b>Transportation Accident</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$43,000</b>
Tropical Storms/Hurricane	1	23	0	\$5,800,000	0	0	0	\$0
<b>Wildfire</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$39,615,000</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Winter Storm</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$527,000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>\$1,590,000</b>

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude
Earthquake 1906	Natural	Earthquake	Magnitude: 6.2 / Epicenter probably located near the 1993 Cataract Creek earthquake; felt throughout northern Arizona minor structural damage in Flagstaff.		Flagstaff	AZ		
Earthquake 1910	Natural	Earthquake	Magnitude: 6.0 / Epicenter probably located north of the San Francisco Peaks; some damage to ranches north of Flagstaff		North of Flagstaff	AZ		
Earthquake 1912	Natural	Earthquake	Magnitude: 6.2 / Epicenter probably located near Flagstaff; minor damage in Flagstaff, felt in Phoenix		West of Flagstaff	AZ		
Earthquake 1935	Natural	Earthquake	Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale: VI		Grand Canyon	AZ		
Earthquake 1959	Natural	Earthquake	Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale: VI. 5.7 mag / Felt from Flagstaff north into Utah; minor damage in Fredonia, Arizona, and Kanab, Utah		Fredonia, Flagstaff	AZ		
Earthquake 1976	Natural	Earthquake	Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale: VI		Leupp	AZ		
Earthquake 1993	Natural	Earthquake	5.3 Mag / Epicenter located very near estimated location of 1906 Cataract Creek earthquake; minor damage in Valle, south of Grand Canyon Village.		Valle, South of Grand Canyon	AZ		
Earthquake 1892	Natural	Earthquake	Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale: VI		Flagstaff	AZ		
Flooding 1964	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	\$50,000 damage to homes, utilities and automobiles. Huge boulders were carried by storm water down to the streets of Jerome. Three men were injured during cleanup.		Flagstaff, Jerome	AZ		
Flooding 1990	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	Rain on snow caused flooding throughout the Flagstaff area			AZ		
Flooding 1991	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	"Havasupai Flood" Flooding in the Grand Canyon destroys much of what had been rebuilt following earlier flood.		Flagstaff	AZ	86001, 86004	
			of beds causing extensive erosion. During January and February 1993, winter rain flooding damage occurred from winter storms associated with the El Nino phenomenon. These storms flooded watersheds throughout Arizona by dumping excessive rainfall amounts that saturated soils and increased runoff. Warm temperature snowmelt exacerbated the situation over large areas. Erosion caused tremendous damage and some communities along normally dry washes were devastated. Stream flow velocities and runoff volumes exceeded historic highs. Many flood prevention channels and retention reservoirs were filled to capacity and so water was diverted to the emergency spillways or the reservoirs were breached, causing extensive damage in some cases (e.g., Painted Rock Reservoir spillway). Ultimately, the President declared a major federal disaster that freed federal funds for both public and private property losses for all of Arizona's fifteen counties. Damages were widespread and significant, impacting over 100 communities. Total public and private damage					
Flooding 1993	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	For Coconino County, damages were mostly limited to pre floodplain ordinance structures. Public and private damages from the 1993 flood					
			1 injury, \$1 million property damage. Rattlesnake Wash filled rapidly with water from heavy thunderstorm rains, flooding low-water crossings on Perkinsville Road in extreme southwest Coconino County. A motorcyclist suffered minor injuries when he attempted to cross the wash away from one of the established crossings. He and his cycle were carried downstream. His motorcycle was extensively damaged					
Flooding Mar 1995	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	1 injury, \$1 million property damage.			AZ		
			11 fatalities, 1 injury. Eleven hikers and tourists were drowned by a flash flood in a narrow slot canyon 5 miles southeast of Page. A severe thunderstorm 3 to 5 miles upstream produced very heavy rain causing a 10-30 foot wall of water to crash down Antelope Canyon. In the area of the flood fatalities the depth and width of Antelope Canyon varies from about 20 feet across and 30 feet deep to points where it is 200 feet deep but only two (2) feet across. It is a popular site for hiking and photography where access is via rope ladders controlled by Navajo Nation representatives. The eleven who died and a tour guide were warned not to enter the canyon because of the flood potential from an approaching thunderstorm. The tour guide alone survived after being carried several miles downstream by the flood. M40IW, F36IW, F28IW, F20IW, F19IW, F24IW, M22IW, M45IW, M36IW, F32IW, M29IW. .					
Flooding 1996	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	11 fatalities. No. 7 DEMA AZ Weather Event: The Antelope Canyon Flash Flood. A distant thunderstorm produced a flash flood in a slot canyon near Lake Powell. Eleven hikers are swept to their fatalities. Since the hikers were tourist from Europe, the story makes international		Page	AZ		
			2 fatalities, 1 injury. A Flash Flood on Phantom Creek killed two people and injured a third person. Runoff from the heavy rain associated with a thunderstorm several miles north of the flash flood site caught the three people as they were crossing Phantom Creek. All three attempted to save themselves by crouching behind a large boulder, but chest-deep water carried them downstream. The bodies of the two who were killed were found several weeks later, miles downstream in the Colorado River. The survivor was carried one quarter mile down Phantom Creek then another quarter mile down Bright Angel Creek before he was able to escape and hike out of the canyon. M39IW, F32IW.		Page	AZ		
Flooding Aug 1997	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	\$2.5 million property damage. Repeat thunderstorms over the Grand Canyon National Park produced some the worst flash flooding seen in years. Severe damage was done to the Bright Angel and North Kaibab hiking trails, forcing their closure for nearly two weeks. Flood waters also undermined a major water supply line to the South Rim. Conservative damage and repair amounts are \$2.5 million. The injuries included one broken leg, and three with lacerations. In addition 26 campers were airlifted out of the canyon due to the trail washouts.		Grand Canyon Airport, Page	AZ		
Flooding Sep 1997	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding						
Flooding 1999	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	Two people died while hiking in a slot canyon when a flash flood washed them down stream. The two were long overdue from a hiking trip when searchers began looking for them. The last entry in a personal journal, dated August 7, indicated that they were going to hike up a slot canyon 16 miles southwest of The Gap. The canyon is marked by steep cliff walls that offer no escape to higher ground in the event of a flash flood. Their bodies were found over 16 days later. National Climate Data Center, January 2004, Storm Event Database.		Grand Canyon Airport (5 miles north)	AZ		

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude
I Flooding Aug 2001	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	A two year old boy and his parents were killed in a flash flood while hiking in Havasu Canyon. Two other family members had reached the safety of Havasupai Village before the late night storm hit. National Climate Data Center, January 2004, Storm Event Database.	The Gap		AZ		
HAZMAT 1994	Human-Caused Hazard	Hazardous Materials Incident	GAS STOVE/OCCUPANT ATTEMPTED SUICIDE	3120 E. RT 66	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	86001	
HAZMAT 1999	Human-Caused Hazard	Hazardous Materials Incident	AN AUTOMOBILE RAN OVER A HIGH PRESSURE METER SET ASSEMBLY CAUSING ANATURAL GAS FIRE	504 HAVASUPAI	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Landslide 1995	Natural	Landslide/Mudslides	Moenkopi Landslide			AZ		
High Winds 1984	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	The Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell experienced winds in excess of 97mph with 5 reported deaths. The Wahweap, Halls Crossing, Bullfrog, and Hite Marinas all experienced significant damage.		Page	AZ	86040	
High Winds 1986	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	The Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell experienced high wind speeds and localized rain storms that caused significant damage to the Wahweap and Bullfrog Marinas, and destroyed the Piute Farms Marina.		Page	AZ	86040	
Thunderstorm 1993	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	\$500,000 property damage. Rain water destroyed the insulation and circuits in the Arts and Design building at Northern Arizona University. Construction workers were in the process of replacing the roof when it began to rain. About 2 inches of water accumulated on the floor when water from an adjoining roof poured in.		Flagstaff	AZ		
High Winds 1993	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	The Glen Canyon Recreation Area/Lake Powell experienced winds in excess of 75mph with 5 reported deaths. The Wahweap, Halls Crossing, Bullfrog, and Hite Marinas all experienced significant damage.		Page	AZ	86040	
Thunderstorm Jul 1995	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	1 injury. A vigorous cold front moving through Arizona produced strong gradient winds. Peak winds to 60 mph were reported from St. Johns and Show Low. A motor home was destroyed when a tree blew down and smashed it in a campground near Mexican Hay Lake south of Springerville. A female occupant of the motor home reportedly suffered a broken back. Winds near the lake were estimated at 100 mph with reports of timber down in many areas. At 1230 MST, forest service officials at Greenspeak and Escudilla lookout towers reported sustained winds of 80 to 85 mph, with gusts to 90 to 95 mph. Both towers are between 10 and 11 thousand feet. Winds gusts of 68 mph and 61 mph were recorded at Show Low and Winslow, respectively. National Climate Data Center, January 2003, Storm Event Database.		Page	AZ		
Thunderstorm Aug 1995	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	2 injuries. Lightning struck two people, seriously injuring one person and inflicting minor injuries to the second.		1 mile East of Flagstaff	AZ		
Thunderstorm 1997	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	10 injuries. Ten people received minor injuries from a single lightning strike.		5 miles NW of Grand Canyon Airport, Page	AZ		
Thunderstorm 1998	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	2 injuries. Two German visitors to Grand Canyon National Park were struck by lightning as they observed a thunderstorm from an isolated point overlooking the Grand Canyon. The adult male was seriously injured. The adult female received minor injuries. National Climate Data Center, January 2003, Storm Event Database.		70 miles SE of Flagstaff	AZ		
Thunderstorm Sep 2000	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	7 injuries. Seven tourists were injured when they were struck by lightning at the Grand Canyon National Park. National Climate Data Center, January 2003, Storm Event Database.		Mogollon Rim	AZ		
Thunderstorm 2002	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	3 injuries. A strong dust devil at the Coconino County Fairgrounds caused property damage and personal injuries. The dust devil ripped shingles off two roofs, blew down four large tents, blew over a ticket booth and split the supporting beams on a permanent structure. Two people sustained minor scrapes and bruises and one person reported a back injury.		Flagstaff	AZ		35°12'N
Train Derail 1981	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	97 cars. 15 cars derailed. Carrying 130,000 Gallons highly flammable liquid petroleum gas. Explosion. Central Flagstaff causing evacuation.	Approximate 1800 Block of East Santa Fe.	Flagstaff	AZ	86001	
Plane Crash 1986	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	Plane Crash Killing 25 People		Grand Canyon	AZ		
Train Derail 1988	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	Two Santa Fe Railway trains derailed. Five locomotives off tracks, burst into flames. Carrying produce. Central Flagstaff causing evacuation.	Approximate 1800 Block of East Santa Fe.	Flagstaff	AZ	86001	
Auto Crash 1990	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	64-vehicle accident, weather related	I-40, five miles east of Flagstaff	Flagstaff	AZ	86001	
Plane Crash 1995	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	Plane Crash-- F-16C, 84-1250, assigned to the 62 FS; crashed 12 miles southwest of Winslow, Arizona		Winslow	AZ		
Train Derail 2002	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	Train carrying hazardous materials derails in West Flagstaff		Flagstaff	AZ	86001	
Plane Crash 1990	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	AIRCRAFT CRASHED INTO A VEHICLE AND A TRACTOR TRAILER		0 MARBLE CANYON	AZ	0	
Train Accident 1992	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	TRESPASSER WAS STRUCK BY TRAIN		0 FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Train Derail 1993	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	TRAIN DERAILMENT/UNKNOWN CAUSE/4 LOCOMOTIVE UNITS DERAILED AND ARE ONFIRE/AT LEAST ONE CAR HAS DERAILED AND IS ON FIRE	SELIGMAN SUBDIVISION	SELIGMAN	AZ	0	
Military Vehicle Crash 1993	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	19 FT M/V ACCIDENT WITH ANOTHER M/V CAUSING ONE VESSEL TO SINK/SHEEN SIZE: UNKNOWN	COLORADO RIVER	PAGE	AZ	86040	
Train Accident 1994	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	TRAIN STRUCK TRESPASSER AT CROSSINGGATES AND FLASHERS PRESENT AND WORKING	SAN FRANCISCO STREET	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Truck Accident 1996	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	TRACTOR TRAILER TRUCK SADDLE TANK(CAP: 150GAL EA) / TRUCK WAS INVOLVEDIN AN ACCIDENT / TRUCK WAS STRUCK BY ANOTHER AUTOMOBILE	MM: 194, I-40	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Train Accident 1997	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	PERSON STRUCK BY TRAIN AT GRADE CROSSING / GATES FLASHERS AND BELLSWERE ALL WORKING / DOT NO. 025132G	SAN FRANSISCO ST	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Train Accident I 2000	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	VEHICLE STRUCK AT TRAIN GRADE CROSSING/ DRIVER OF CAR WAS TALKING ON A CELL PHONE		0 WILLIAMS	AZ	76138	0
Train Accident II 2000	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	ONE TRAIN REAR ENDED ANOTHER TRAIN	10 WEST OF FLAGSTAFF	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	0
Train Accident 2001	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	TRAIN STRUCK PERSON ON BICYCLE AT A GRADE CROSSING		0 FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude
Vehicular Accident 2001	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	THE CALLER IS REPORTING A COLLISION OF A VEHICLE AND A VEHICLE TRAIN RESULTING IN A FATALITY (A PERSON FROM THE VEHICLE).		0 FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Truck Accident 2002	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	CALLER IS REPORTING A FORD RANGER PICK UP THAT LOST CONTROL AND CAME ACROSS THE MEDIAN INTO THE NUMBER TWO LANE STRIKING A TRACTOR WITH TWO SEMI TRAILERS.		0 FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
I Train Accident 2002	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	DUE TO AN UNDETERMINED CAUSE 11 RAIL CARS CONTAINING INTERMODAL EQUIPMENT DERAILED. THERE WAS NO HAZMAT RELEASED.		0 FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Train Accident 2003	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	IT WAS REPORTED THAT A TRAIN HIT TRESSPASSER , TRESSPASSER WAS KILLED	STEVES BLVD	FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Truck Accident 2003	Human-Caused Hazard	Transportation Accident	CALLER STATED THAT A TRACTOR TRAILER ROLLED OVER, DUE TO THE DRIVER FALLING ASLEEP.		0 FLAGSTAFF	AZ	0	
Wildfire 1977	Natural	Wildfire	National Forest "Radio Fire". A teenager's campfire on June 17, 1977 was the source of the blaze that scorched 4,594 acres. The event, that forever changed Flagstaff's backdrop, occurred on a hot, breezy summer day following one of the driest winters on record.			AZ		
Wildfire May 1986	Natural	Wildfire	198 acres burned.			AZ		
Wildfire Jul 1986	Natural	Wildfire	150 acres burned.			AZ		
II Wildfire 1987	Natural	Wildfire	100 acres burned.			AZ		
III Wildfire 1987	Natural	Wildfire	225 acres burned.			AZ		
IV Wildfire 1987	Natural	Wildfire	300 acres burned.			AZ		
I Wildfire 1989	Natural	Wildfire	125 acres burned.			AZ		
II Wildfire 1989	Natural	Wildfire	765 acres burned.			AZ		
III Wildfire 1989	Natural	Wildfire	110 acres burned.			AZ		
II Wildfire 1990	Natural	Wildfire	145 acres burned.			AZ		
III Wildfire 1990	Natural	Wildfire	150 acres burned.			AZ		
IV Wildfire 1990	Natural	Wildfire	320 acres burned.			AZ		
Wildfire May 1991	Natural	Wildfire	456 acres burned.			AZ		
Wildfire Oct 1991	Natural	Wildfire	300 acres burned.		FLAGSTAFF	AZ		
Wildfire Jun 1993	Natural	Wildfire	1762 acres burned.			AZ		
Wildfire Aug 1993	Natural	Wildfire	150 acres burned.			AZ		
Wildfire Sep 1993	Natural	Wildfire	250 acres burned.			AZ		
Wildfire Nov 1993	Natural	Wildfire	1000 acres burned.			AZ		
Wildfire 1995	Natural	Wildfire	200 acres burned.			AZ		
Slate Fire Apr 1996	Natural	Wildfire	A wildfire, named the "Slate Fire was human-caused but wind-driven. The fire grew to over 200 acres in less than two hours. No structures were damaged, but a total of 275 acres of timber were destroyed. The fire was controlled on May 1.		Flagstaff	AZ		
Hochderfer Fire 1996	Natural	Wildfire	15,000+ acre wildfire on Northwest outskirts of Flagstaff		Flagstaff	AZ	86004	
Switzer Fire May 1996	Natural	Wildfire	100+ acre wildfire on North-Central side of Flagstaff		Flagstaff	AZ	86004	
Walnut Fire May 1996	Natural	Wildfire	100+ acre wildfire on South side of Flagstaff		Flagstaff	AZ	86004	
Slate Fire May 1996	Natural	Wildfire	The Slate Fire was human-caused, but wind driven. The fire began on April 30 and was controlled on May 1. No structures were damaged, but 275 acres of timber were destroyed.		Flagstaff	AZ		
Side Fire 1996	Natural	Wildfire	A wildfire, called the Side Fire, was human-caused and wind-driven. Over 200 residents were evacuated when the fire moved within 200 feet of 2 subdivisions in east Flagstaff. No homes were damaged, but 320 acres were burned.		Flagstaff	AZ		
Horseshoe Fire 1996	Natural	Wildfire	A wildfire, called the Horseshoe Fire, began at the sight of an old slashpile burn and was driven by gradient winds, estimated at 60 mph. In 7 days the Horseshoe Fire destroyed 8650 acres of public and private land. No damage estimate was available.		Flagstaff	AZ		
II Wildfire May 1996	Natural	Wildfire	8200 acres burned.			AZ		
II Wildfire Jun 1996	Natural	Wildfire	700 acres burned.			AZ		
I Wildfire Jun 1996	Natural	Wildfire	Wildfire outbreak. Two days of numerous dry thunderstorms, June 20 and 21, started over 120 lightning-caused fires. By the end of June, over 82,000 acres of private and public land was burned. Most were controlled by June 23, but several burned through the end of June until July 6 when the first significant rain occurred. The most significant wildfires were: BRIDGER KNOLLS/JUMP Fire: started at 1700, 06/20, controlled 07/06. Acres burned by end of June: 53,500, on the Northern Rim of the Grand Canyon. HOCHDERFFER FIRE: started 06/20, controlled 07/03. Total acres burned: 16,400. Twelve miles NW of Flagstaff. POT FIRE: started 06/20, controlled 06/26. Total acres burned: 7000. Ten miles NE of Sedona. COTTONWOOD FIRE: started 06/20, controlled 06/25. One mile south of Pinedale. Total acres burned: 1586.			AZ		
III Wildfire Jun 1996	Natural	Wildfire	285 acres burned.			AZ		
IV Wildfire Jun 1996	Natural	Wildfire	48000 acres burned.			AZ		
V Wildfire Jun 1996	Natural	Wildfire	48000 acres burned.			AZ		

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude
Outlet Fire May 2000	Natural	Wildfire	The Outlet Fire began as a prescribed burn on April 25. On May 9, the fire was still within the planned enviromental conditions when it was declared a wildland fire. This was done in order to begin fire suppression efforts because of high wind predicted on May 10. High wind on May 10 forced the fire out of project bounderies about 30 miles south of Jacob Lake. This caused the closure of Highway 67 from Jacob Lake southward and the evacuation of the developed area at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. Highway 67 to the North Rim was reopened on May 21. The fire was declaired 100% contained the evening of May 21. In all, 13,350 acers burned, over 1,200 fire personel were invovled, and nearly 35 miles of hand line were constructed around the fire. The fire fell over the canyon rim in some areas and was suppressed with aircraft where terrain was too rugged for crews to operate safely. The fire continued to burn inside fire lines long after containment. On June 4, strong wind pushed the fire off the canyon rim. This fire then burned back up onto the canyon rim and burned an		Jacob Lake	AZ		
Clover Fire 2000	Natural	Wildfire	\$50,000 property damage. The clover fire near Happy Jack , AZ burned approximately 150 acres in ponderosa pine. A fire truck was engulfed in flames and lost during the fire fighting effort.		Happy Jack	AZ		
Pumpkin Fire Jun 2000	Natural	Wildfire	The Pumpkin fire was lightning caused on the afternoon of May 24, 2000 and burned 9500 acres by the end of May. The fire was burning in the wilderness area of Kendrick Peak and was 40 percent contained by May 31. A total of 14,760 acres (5,260 acres in June) burned by the time it was 100% contained on June 9, 2000. Pockets of fire continued to burn well into the rainy season and the fire was declaired controlled on August 21, 2000. The total cost was about \$6.5 million. Only one abandoned cabin was lost.		Williams	AZ		
Outlet Fire Jun 2000	Natural	Wildfire	The Outlet Fire began as a prescribed burn on April 25. On May 9, the fire was still within the planned enviromental conditions when it was declared a wildland fire. The fire was declaired 100% contained the evening of May 21. In all, 13,350 acers burned, over 1,200 fire personel were invovled, and nearly 35 miles of hand line were constructed around the fire. The fire continued to burn inside fire lines long after containment. On June 4, strong wind pushed the fire off the canyon rim. This fire then burned back up onto the canyon rim and burned an additional 500 acres outside the fire lines. This part of the fire was contained again on June 5.		Jacob Lake	AZ		
Pipe Fire 2000	Natural	Wildfire	Lightning started a forest fire about 3 miles north of Bellemont (10 miles northwest of Flagstaff) on July 24. The Pipe Fire burned 600 acers of dense ponderosa pine. Air tankers, helicopters, and about 300 people contained the fire by the evening of July 27.		Bellemont	AZ		
Power Fire 2000	Natural	Wildfire	Lightning started a forest fire about 3 miles north of Winona (16 miles east of Flagstaff) on July 24. The Power Fire burned about 1500 acers in pinyon and juniper trees and grassland. Air tankers, helicopters, and about 70 people contained the fire by the evening of July 27.		Winona	AZ		
Wildfire 2000	Natural	Wildfire	A lightning casued fire burned 84 acers on Mt Wilson in the Red Rock Secret Mountain Wilderness 4 miles north of Sedona. About 90 firefighters hiked in 5 miles to fight the blaze. A helicofer and an air tanker were also used to help put out the fire.		Sedona	AZ		
Leroux Fire 2001	Natural	Wildfire	The Leroux Fire was caused by an abandoned camp fire near Snow Bowl Road on the San Francisco Peaks. Red Flag conditions caused the fire to spread rapidly across the slope into mixed conifer and aspen stands on the first day (6-11). Red Flag conditions continued on the second day (6-12) with significant spread. On 6-13 a cold front moved across the fire with little additional fire spread. Containment was achieved on 6-16 and the fire was controlled on 6-23 after 0.40 inches of rain fell. The Leroux Fire burned more than 1250 acers and cost about 3.2 million dollars to contain. In all, over 600 people helped fight this fire.		Flagstaff	AZ		
Springer Fire 2002	Natural	Wildfire	"SPRINGER Wildland Fire > or = 100 acres, Southern Coconino County		Happy Jack	AZ		
Hart Fire 2002	Natural	Wildfire	The Hart fire fire burned 50 acres near Snow Bowl Road and Hart Prairie Road (FS Road 151) five miles northwest of Flagstaff.		Flagstaff	AZ		
Tram Fire 2002	Natural	Wildfire	"TRAM Wildland Fire > or = 100 acres, Southern Coconino County		Happy Jack	AZ		
Big Fire 2002	Natural	Wildfire	"BIG Wildland Fire > or = 100 acres, North Coconino County			AZ		
Pack Rat Fire 2002	Natural	Wildfire	The Pack Rat Fire was lightning caused on August 15 about 15 miles north of Payson on the south side of the Mogollon Rim. The fire also spread north and over the rim about 8 miles east of Pine. Numerous other small lightning fires (<100 acres) started on August 15. The fire was contained on September 2 with total acreage burned at 3470 acres. Over 200 people, 4 engines, 3 helicopters, 6 water tenders, and 3 dozers were involved in firefighting efforts.		Happy Jack	AZ		
Trick Fire 2002	Natural	Wildfire	"TRICK Wildland Fire > or = 100 acres, South Coconino County			AZ		
Antelope Fire 2002	Natural	Wildfire	"ANTELOPE Wildland Fire > or = 100 acres, South Central Coconino County			AZ		
Winter Storm 1968	Natural	Winter Storm	Heavy snow across the area isolated Page and other Northern Arizona communities for approximately four weeks. Most roads were closed and emergency food had to be airlifted into the communities. (Same storm as Statewide decaration)			AZ		
Winter Storm 1968	Natural	Winter Storm	Heavy snow across the area isolated Page and other Northern Arizona communities for approximately two weeks. Most roads were closed and emergency food had to be airlifted into the communities.			AZ		
Winter Storm 1997	Natural	Winter Storm	Over 34" of snowfall closed Interstates and other Highways			AZ		

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude
Winter Storm 2001	Natural	Winter Storm	1 fatality, 5 injuries. The first storm of the season with measurable snow caused dozens of rush-hour traffic accidents. Most of the accidents occurred on Flagstaff City streets as the roads became snow packed and icy. City police handled more than 40 accident calls. County officials reported less than ten accidents. Jack-knifed semis caused east bound traffic on I-40 to come to a standstill 5 miles east of Williams. There was a fatal crash on I-40 three miles east of Seligman. A man lost control of his van on the icy road, overturned multiple times and was ejected. He was transported to a hospital in Kingman where he died the following day. National Climate Data Center, January 2003, Storm Event Database.		Mogollon Rim	AZ		

Name	Longitude	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
							City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Earthquake 1906		1/1/1906														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Earthquake 1910		1/1/1910														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Earthquake 1912		1/1/1912														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Earthquake 1935		1/1/1935														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Earthquake 1959		7/21/1959														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Earthquake 1976		1/5/1976														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Earthquake 1993		1/1/1993														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Earthquake 1892		2/2/1892														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Flooding 1964		7/1/1964				3										\$50,000	\$50,000	URS, October 2003
Flooding 1990		1/1/1991		0												\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Flooding 1991		1/1/1991														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Flooding 1993																\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	USACE, August 1994
Flooding Mar 1995		3/7/1995			1				\$280,436							\$1,000,000	\$1,280,436	URS, October 2003
Flooding 1996		8/1/1996		11	1											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Flooding Aug 1997		8/12/1997		2	1											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Flooding Sep 1997		9/11/1997			4											\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	URS, October 2003
Flooding 1999		7/14/1999		2												\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003

Name	Longitude	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
							City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
I Flooding Aug 2001		8/7/2001	2:00 PM	3												\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
HAZMAT 1994		11/2/1994	11:42 PM		1											\$4,000	\$4,000	National Response Center, 2004
HAZMAT 1999		10/22/1999	3:50 AM		2											\$50,000	\$50,000	National Response Center, 2004
Landslide 1995		12/11/1995							\$7,762							\$0	\$7,762	URS, October 2003
High Winds 1984		3/1/1984		5		100										\$0	\$0	City of Page, 2004
High Winds 1986		6/1/1986		5		50										\$0	\$0	City of Page, 2004
Thunderstorm 1993		3/18/1993														\$500,000	\$500,000	URS, October 2003
High Winds 1993		6/1/1993		5	25	100										\$0	\$0	City of Page, 2004
Thunderstorm Jul 1995		7/17/1995																
Thunderstorm Aug 1995		8/12/1995			2											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm 1997		9/11/1997			10											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm 1998		7/19/1998			2											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm Sep 2000		9/14/2000			7											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm 2002	111°39'W	10/17/2002	4:50 PM		3											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Train Derail 1981		3/30/1981	10:20 PM			3000											\$0	City of Flagstaff, 2004
Plane Crash 1986		6/18/1986		25					\$42,700							\$0	\$42,700	URS, October 2003
Train Derail 1988		3/30/1988	6:20 PM		3	200											\$0	City of Flagstaff, 2004
Auto Crash 1990		1/1/1990	Mid Mornin	6	30	90											\$0	URS, October 2003
Plane Crash 1995		12/21/1995														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Train Derail 2002		6/1/2002															\$0	City of Flagstaff, 2004
Plane Crash 1990		6/5/1990	6:06 PM		2												\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Train Accident 1992		4/14/1992	8:45 PM	1													\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Train Derail 1993		8/8/1993	1:40 PM		4											\$6,300	\$6,300	National Response Center, 2004
Military Vehicle Crash 1993		11/27/1993	4:00 PM		4												\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Train Accident 1994		4/7/1994	11:45 PM	1													\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Truck Accident 1996		7/13/1996	4:30 AM	1													\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Train Accident 1997		10/31/1997	11:55 PM	1													\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Train Accident I 2000	0	1/8/2000	11:15 AM	1													\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Train Accident II 2000	0	10/31/2000	7:20 PM		1												\$0	National Response Center, 2004
Train Accident 2001		3/7/2001	1:00 AM	1													\$0	National Response Center, 2004



Name	Longitude	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source	
							City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other			
Vehicular Accident 2001		3/26/2001	1:00 PM	1	1												\$0	National Response Center, 2004	
Truck Accident 2002		4/29/2002	11:20 PM	1	1												\$0	National Response Center, 2004	
I Train Accident 2002		8/6/2002	6:25 PM													\$450,000	\$450,000	National Response Center, 2004	
Train Accident 2003		1/18/2003	7:25 AM	1													\$0	National Response Center, 2004	
Truck Accident 2003		8/30/2003	5:00 AM		1												\$0	National Response Center, 2004	
Wildfire 1977		6/17/1977							Federal Funds								\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire May 1986		5/4/1986															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire Jul 1986		7/10/1986															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Wildfire 1987		6/20/1987															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
III Wildfire 1987		7/3/1987															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
IV Wildfire 1987		7/4/1987															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
I Wildfire 1989		5/6/1989															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Wildfire 1989		5/27/1989															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
III Wildfire 1989		7/1/1989															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Wildfire 1990		6/15/1990															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
III Wildfire 1990		6/19/1990															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
IV Wildfire 1990		6/22/1990															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire May 1991		5/9/1991															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire Oct 1991		10/3/1991															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire Jun 1993		6/16/1993															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire Aug 1993		8/10/1993															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire Sep 1993		9/23/1993															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire Nov 1993		11/28/1993															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1995		7/29/1995															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Slate Fire Apr 1996		4/30/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Hochderfer Fire 1996		5/1/1996															\$0	\$0	City of Flagstaff, 2004
Switzer Fire May 1996		5/1/1996															\$0	\$0	City of Flagstaff, 2004
Walnut Fire May 1996		5/1/1996															\$0	\$0	City of Flagstaff, 2004
Slate Fire May 1996		5/1/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Side Fire 1996		5/4/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Horseshoe Fire 1996		5/18/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Wildfire May 1996		5/18/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Wildfire Jun 1996		6/4/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
I Wildfire Jun 1996		6/20/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
III Wildfire Jun 1996		6/20/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
IV Wildfire Jun 1996		6/20/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
V Wildfire Jun 1996		6/22/1996															\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003

Name	Longitude	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
							City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Outlet Fire May 2000		5/9/2000														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Clover Fire 2000		5/24/2000														\$50,000	\$50,000	URS, October 2003
Pumpkin Fire Jun 2000		6/1/2000														\$50,000	\$50,000	URS, October 2003
Outlet Fire Jun 2000		6/4/2000														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Pipe Fire 2000		7/24/2000														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Power Fire 2000		7/24/2000														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 2000		8/16/2000														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Leroux Fire 2001		6/11/2001														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Springer Fire 2002		5/14/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Hart Fire 2002		5/15/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Tram Fire 2002		5/19/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Big Fire 2002		6/21/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Pack Rat Fire 2002		8/15/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Trick Fire 2002		8/20/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Antelope Fire 2002		8/21/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Winter Storm 1968		1/1/1968		10	50	3000										\$0	\$0	City of Page, 2004
Winter Storm 1968		1/1/1978		4	10	2000										\$0	\$0	City of Page, 2004
Winter Storm 1997		1/14/1997							\$1,590,468							\$0	\$1,590,468	City of Flagstaff, 2004

Name	Longitude	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
							City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Winter Storm 2001		11/29/2001		1	5											\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003



Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Drought 1903	Natural	Drought	Between 1849 and 1905, the most prolonged period of drought conditions in 300 years occurred in Arizona			AZ			
Drought 1904	Natural	Drought	Between 1849 and 1905, the most prolonged period of drought conditions in 300 years occurred in Arizona			AZ			
Drought 1905	Natural	Drought	Between 1849 and 1905, the most prolonged period of drought conditions in 300 years occurred in Arizona			AZ			
Drought 1989	Natural	Drought	Statewide drought declaration			AZ			
Drought 1996	Natural	Drought	Statewide drought declaration			AZ			
I Drought 1999	Natural	Drought	GLICKMAN DECLARES PENNSYLVANIA, 13 ARIZONA COUNTIES AS DISASTER AREAS AND ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL DROUGHT ASSISTANCE Release No. 0334.99, WASHINGTON, August 13, 1999 Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman today declared all of Pennsylvania and 13 counties in Arizona as agricultural disaster areas due to drought. The declaration makes farmers in those areas and all contiguous counties eligible for emergency low-interest loans and other assistance to help cover losses from the drought. In Arizona, today's disaster declaration applies to Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuvapai Counties. Also eligible, because they are contiguous, are La Paz and Yuma Counties. Glickman has already declared all or part of Arizona, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia as disaster areas. Due to the close proximity to these states, certain counties in California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Utah also qualify for emergency loan assistance.			AZ			
II Drought 1999	Natural	Drought	PCA 99006; Statewide Drought Emergency, Declared June 23, 1999: Lack of precipitation had significantly reduced surface and ground water supplies and stream flows. The drought continues to endanger crops, property and livestock of the citizens of Arizona. This proclamation has been extended to June 23, 2003, as this is still a threatening situation.  USDA Programs offer Arizona Ranchers Drought Relief, (Phoenix) - Federal officials this week announced three programs designed to ease the impact of Arizona's drought on the state's ranching industry and the state's natural resources. Gov. Jane Dee Hull in June issued a drought declaration for the state, initiating a federal review process that culminated in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's determination that Arizona agriculture could qualify for drought assistance. The following are brief descriptions of the three assistance packages for which Arizona ranchers may qualify: Those ranching operations that earlier this year reduced herd sizes in response to poor pasture conditions and			AZ			
III Drought 1999	Natural	Drought	A record dry spell was set at the Flagstaff airport this fall and early winter. There were 99 days without measurable precipitation at the airport between September 23 and January 1, 2000. On September 23, 1.45 inches of rain fell and then there was no measurable precipitation until January 1st when it snowed 1.3 inches (0.21 inch liquid).		Mogollon Rim	AZ			
Drought 2000	Natural	Drought	PCA 99006; Statewide Drought Emergency, Declared June 23, 1999: Lack of precipitation had significantly reduced surface and ground water supplies and stream flows. The drought continues to endanger crops, property and livestock of the citizens of Arizona. This proclamation has been extended to June 23, 2003, as this is still a threatening situation.  USDA Programs offer Arizona Ranchers Drought Relief, (Phoenix) - Federal officials this week announced three programs designed to ease the impact of Arizona's drought on the state's ranching industry and the state's natural resources. Gov. Jane Dee Hull in June issued a drought declaration for the state, initiating a federal review process that culminated in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's determination that Arizona agriculture could qualify for drought assistance. The following are brief descriptions of the three assistance packages for which Arizona ranchers may qualify: Those ranching operations that earlier this year reduced herd sizes in response to poor pasture conditions and			AZ			
Drought 2001	Natural	Drought	PCA 99006; Statewide Drought Emergency, Declared June 23, 1999: Lack of precipitation had significantly reduced surface and ground water supplies and stream flows. The drought continues to endanger crops, property and livestock of the citizens of Arizona. This proclamation has been extended to June 23, 2003, as this is still a threatening situation.  USDA Programs offer Arizona Ranchers Drought Relief, (Phoenix) - Federal officials this week announced three programs designed to ease the impact of Arizona's drought on the state's ranching industry and the state's natural resources. Gov. Jane Dee Hull in June issued a drought declaration for the state, initiating a federal review process that culminated in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's determination that Arizona agriculture could qualify for drought assistance. The following are brief descriptions of the three assistance packages for which Arizona ranchers may qualify: Those ranching operations that earlier this year reduced herd sizes in response to poor pasture conditions and			AZ			
VI Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	PCA 99006; Statewide Drought Emergency, Declared June 23, 1999: Lack of precipitation had significantly reduced surface and ground water supplies and stream flows. The drought continues to endanger crops, property and livestock of the citizens of Arizona. This proclamation has been extended to June 23, 2003, as this is still a threatening situation.  USDA Programs offer Arizona Ranchers Drought Relief, (Phoenix) - Federal officials this week announced three programs designed to ease the impact of Arizona's drought on the state's ranching industry and the state's natural resources. Gov. Jane Dee Hull in June issued a drought declaration for the state, initiating a federal review process that culminated in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's determination that Arizona agriculture could qualify for drought assistance. The following are brief descriptions of the three assistance packages for which Arizona ranchers may qualify: Those ranching operations that earlier this year reduced herd sizes in response to poor pasture conditions and			AZ			

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
VII Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	Record dry weather continued in the month of March in northern Arizona. By March 21st, the Flagstaff airport had the driest winter on record. The normal amount of precipitation between December 21 and March 21 for the Flagstaff airport is 7.08 inches. This season, only 0.72 inches fell. Snow amounts also lagged behind. The normal snow fall amount from July 1 to March 22 is just over 86 inches. This season, 37 inches of snow fell which is only 42% of normal to date. This dry spell has continued since the first of September. In the seven month period...4.20 inches of precipitation fell. This is only 28% of average or 10.90 inches below average. The average snowfall during this period is 95.0 inches. We received 39 inches snow which is 42% of average (56 inches below average).		Mogollon Rim	AZ			
VIII Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	Drought conditions continued through out the month of April. Just over half of an inch (0.51) of rain fell early in the month which was 0.78 inches below normal (1.29). For the year, 1.22 inches of precipitation fell which is 7.43 inches below the normal of 8.65 inches. From September first to the end of April, 4.71 inches of precipitation fell which was 11.68 inches below the normal of 16.39 inches.		Mogollon Rim	AZ			
IV Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	VENEMAN DESIGNATES ARIZONA AS DROUGHT DISASTER AREA, Governor Hull and Veneman Tour Fire Areas and Assess Damage in Prescott National Forest Areas: PHOENIX, Ariz., May 17, 2002-- Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman today designated the entire state of Arizona as a drought disaster area. This designation makes Arizona farmers and ranchers immediately eligible for USDA emergency farm loans due to losses caused by drought this year.			AZ			
IX Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	The drought continued through May with no precipitation falling in Flagstaff. The normal precipitation for May is 0.80 inches. This was the first time in recorded history that there was no precipitation in May. Since January first, 1.22 inches of precipitation fell (12% of normal) which is 8.23 inches below the average of 9.45 inches. Since September 1st, 4.71 inches of precipitation fell (27% of normal) which is 12.46 inches below the normal of 17.19 inches. This is the driest September to May in recorded history.		Mogollon Rim	AZ			
X Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	The drought continued through June with no precipitation falling in Flagstaff. The normal precipitation for June is 0.43 inches. Since January first, only 1.22 inches of precipitation fell (12% of normal) which is 8.66 inches below the average of 9.88 inches. Since September 1st, 4.71 inches of precipitation fell (27% of normal) which is 12.91 inches below the normal of 17.62 inches. This is the driest September to June in recorded history. Stage III water restrictions for Flagstaff were in place. This prohibited washing cars and watering lawns between 8AM and 4PM and only every other day. The only surface water supply for Flagstaff, Lake Mary, was so low that it was only to be used in an event of an emergency.		Mogollon Rim	AZ			
II Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	PCA 23001; Potable Water Emergency, Declared July 3, 2002: Due to the lack of potable water reSources, Northern Arizona Counties began hauling water as wells were not meeting the current and projected potable water needs. We anticipate terminating this proclamation no later than January 2003.			AZ			
I Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	VENEMAN DESIGNATES UTAH, AND CERTAIN COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO AS AGRICULTURE DISASTER AREAS: Decision Allows Farmers and Ranchers to Receive Emergency Farm Loans: WASHINGTON, July 11, 2002 -- In a continued effort to expedite emergency disaster declarations in areas hit hard by adverse weather conditions, Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman today designated the entire state of Utah, three counties in Arizona, three counties in New Mexico, and six counties in California as agricultural disaster areas, making farmers and ranchers in those regions immediately eligible for USDA emergency farm loans. "Farmers and ranchers in these regions have suffered from the effects of drought and other severe weather conditions," said Veneman. "We continue to examine every available USDA program to assist farmers and ranchers during these difficult conditions." Due to drought, Apache, Coconino, and Navajo counties in Arizona; Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, San Juan, Sandoval and Socorro counties in New Mexico; and San Juan County in Utah, where the Navajo Nation has major land holdings, have sustained			AZ			
V Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	VENEMAN ANNOUNCES EXPANSION OF CRP EMERGENCY HAYING AND GRAZING PROGRAM FOR WEATHER-STRIKEN STATES, WASHINGTON, July 11, 2002 - Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman today approved 18 states for Conservation Reserve Program emergency haying and grazing statewide, making all CRP participants in these states basically eligible for this emergency measure. Veneman also said USDA will waive rental reduction fees to encourage donation of hay to farmers and ranchers in immediate need. "Drought and severe weather conditions have depleted hay stocks and grazing lands across the country," said Veneman. "This approval provides immediate relief to livestock producers and encourages donations of hay to producers who need immediate assistance." The 18 approved states are: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming.ARIZONA FARMERS FACING CATASTROPHE ... Arizona officials are saying that the losses from the livestock industry alone last year will be upward of \$300 million.			AZ			
XI Drought 2002	Natural	Drought	The Flagstaff Airport had the second driest water year and the 10th driest August on record. Only 1.00 inch fell during August compared to the normal of 2.89 inches. The driest August was only 0.26 inches which fell in 1962. During the year starting September 1, 2001 and ending August 31, 2002, only 8.31 inches of precipitation fell. The driest year was from September 1, 1995 to August 31, 1996 when only 8.11 inches fell. Normal annual precipitation for Flagstaff is 22.91 inches. Snowfall during this time was only 38.9 inches which is the 10th lowest snow recorded in a year. The lowest snowfall recorded was only 11.2 inches which fell from September 1, 1933 to August 31,1934. Normal annual snowfall for Flagstaff is 109.4 inches. Mandatory water restrictions also continued in August which forbade washing of cars and driveways. Watering of lawns was only allowed from 5:00 AM to 8:00 AM, from 4:00 PM to 10:00 PM, and only every other day. The water level in Lake Mary, a primary surface water source for Flagstaff, dropped below usable levels.		Mogollon Rim	AZ			

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Drought 2003	Natural	Drought	PCA 99006; Statewide Drought Emergency, Declared June 23, 1999: Lack of precipitation had significantly reduced surface and ground water supplies and stream flows. The drought continues to endanger crops, property and livestock of the citizens of Arizona. This proclamation has been extended to June 23, 2003, as this is still a threatening situation.  USDA Programs offer Arizona Ranchers Drought Relief, (Phoenix) - Federal officials this week announced three programs designed to ease the impact of Arizona's drought on the state's ranching industry and the state's natural resources. Gov. Jane Dee Hull in June issued a drought declaration for the state, initiating a federal review process that culminated in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's determination that Arizona agriculture could qualify for drought assistance. The following are brief descriptions of the three assistance packages for which Arizona ranchers may qualify: Those ranching operations that earlier this year reduced herd sizes in response to poor pasture conditions and lack of water due to the drought can receive capital gains tax deferment if those herds are replaced within two years, according to the Internal Revenue Code. Ranchers who have lost or plan to lose livestock can receive a 50 percent reduction in the amount of tax on the sale of livestock. Ranchers who have lost or plan to lose livestock can receive a 50 percent reduction in the amount of tax on the sale of livestock.  10 fatalities, \$450 million property damage (combined, 2001 value). No. 4 DEMA AZ Weather Event: The floods of 1978. Following on the heels of significant flooding in spring 1978, widespread heavy rainfall from December 16-20 causes some of the costliest and widespread flooding in Arizona history. 10 people die and thousands are left homeless. Ten Arizona counties are federal disaster areas. The combined damage total from the two floods exceeds \$450 million in today's value (2001).  DR-570: Second series of storms devastated ten counties; eight people died and 8,000 were forced to flee their homes. Presidential declaration.  Salt River has a peak flow of 140,000 cubic feet per second. Damages estimated at \$51,800,000.  Heavy storms occurred from 16-20 Dec. covering most of Arizona, from northeast to southwest and into New Mexico. Runoff from these storms was heavy in the Gila, Salt, Verde and Agua Fria Rivers. 10 in. northeast of Phoenix- Mazatzal Mountains. 5 in.-Central Mountains. Severe damage to roads and bridges. 4 deaths-countywide, \$16.3 million-public, \$5 million-agriculture. "Flood Damage Report, 1978-1979"			AZ			
Flooding Dec 1978	Natural	Flooding/Flash Flooding	Heavy rain and rapid snow melt in the Upper Colorado basin north of Arizona produced sever flooding along the Colorado River from Bullhead City to Yuma.  Sources in Page, Arizona report 5 deaths in the Glen Canyon Recreation - Lake Powell area attributable to this event.			AZ			
HAZMAT 1981	Human-Caused Hazard	Hazardous Materials Incident	Statewide HAZMAT declaration			AZ			
Infestation 1951	Natural	Infestation	The last significant bark beetle outbreak in Arizona occurred from 1951 to 1956, unfortunately we do not have good data on how that outbreak progressed in relation to weather patterns.			AZ			
Infestation 1952	Natural	Infestation	The last significant bark beetle outbreak in Arizona occurred from 1951 to 1956, unfortunately we do not have good data on how that outbreak progressed in relation to weather patterns.			AZ			
Infestation 1953	Natural	Infestation	The last significant bark beetle outbreak in Arizona occurred from 1951 to 1956, unfortunately we do not have good data on how that outbreak progressed in relation to weather patterns.			AZ			
Infestation 1954	Natural	Infestation	The last significant bark beetle outbreak in Arizona occurred from 1951 to 1956, unfortunately we do not have good data on how that outbreak progressed in relation to weather patterns.			AZ			
Infestation 1955	Natural	Infestation	The last significant bark beetle outbreak in Arizona occurred from 1951 to 1956, unfortunately we do not have good data on how that outbreak progressed in relation to weather patterns.			AZ			
Infestation 1956	Natural	Infestation	The last significant bark beetle outbreak in Arizona occurred from 1951 to 1956, unfortunately we do not have good data on how that outbreak progressed in relation to weather patterns.			AZ			
Infestation 1975	Natural	Infestation	Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis			AZ			
Infestation 1977	Natural	Infestation	Cotton Crop Pesticide Application			AZ			
Infestation 1980	Natural	Infestation	3. Vesicular Stomatitis (VS), OIE list A disease, several outbreaks since 1980			AZ			
Infestation Jun 1980	Natural	Infestation	AZ Executive Order 81-4: [Terminating the Declaration of a State of Emergency of June 16, 1980 (caused by the abundance of grasshoppers).			AZ			
Infestation 1989	Natural	Infestation	Grasshopper Infestation EUZ8FB			AZ			
Infestation 1990	Natural	Infestation	Pseudorabies in pigs, one outbreak in early 1990s			AZ			
Infestation 1996	Natural	Infestation	Wheat (karnal bunt)			AZ			
Infestation 1999	Natural	Infestation	Botulism in Mules, Grand Canyon area, 1999			AZ			
Infestation Jan 1999	Natural	Infestation	Red Imported Fire Ant Emergency			AZ			
Infestation 2002	Natural	Infestation	§ In May 1998, a horse near Kingman, Arizona was diagnosed with Vesicular Stomatitis (VS), a contagious disease of horses and livestock. The disease looks similar to hoof and mouth disease, but does not have a high mortality rate. A widespread outbreak of VS would adversely impact the states cattle and equine industries			AZ			
Infestation May 2002	Natural	Infestation	the Arizona Game and Fish Department placed an emergency ban on the importation of live hoofed animals (e.g., deer and elk) into Arizona due to a fear of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). CWD is a disease closely related to “mad cow disease” in cattle and scrapie in domestic sheep and goats but affects deer and elk.			AZ			

Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Energy Shortage 1974	Human-Caused Hazard	Power/Utility Failure	Energy Shortage			AZ			
Y2K	Human-Caused Hazard	Power/Utility Failure	Y2K			AZ			
Strike 1994	Human-Caused Hazard	Strike	Copper strike			AZ			
9-11 Terrorism 2001	Human-Caused Hazard	Terrorism	9/11° PCA 22002; September Terrorism Incident, Declared September 12, 2001: Terrorist attacks inflicted in various locations across the United States posed significant threat to the citizens of this country causing us to heighten the level of security throughout the State of Arizona. This proclamation has been extended to November 12, 2002. DEMA, Marhc 6, 2003, <a href="http://www.dem.state.az.us/r2m/Current%20Open%20Disasters%20.doc">http://www.dem.state.az.us/r2m/Current%20Open%20Disasters%20.doc</a> .			AZ			
Thunderstorm Sep 1990	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	EUZ901; DR-884			AZ			
Thunderstorm 1991	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	2 fatalities. National Climate Data Center, January 2003, Storm Event Database.		Little Colorado River Valley	AZ			
Thunderstorm 1999	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	\$46,800 property damage. Hail from 1.75 to 3.0 inches in diameter fell during a 45 minute period at the Chevelon Ranger Station. 13 vehicles sustained broken windows and severe denting with a damage total of \$14,800. Damage to three metal roofs totalled \$32,000. Trees were stripped of needles and small branches. The hail accumulated to a depth of three inches.			AZ			
Thunderstorm Aug 2000	Natural	Thunderstorms/High Winds	17 injuries, \$2.0 million property damage. Very strong pre frontal southerly winds wrecked havoc across northern Arizona this afternoon. Early in the event, 90 mph (78kt) winds were measured at the Meteor Crater. Other peak wind gusts include 93 mph (81 kt) at the Winslow Airport, 104 mph (90kt) at the St. Johns Airport, and 60 mph (52 kt) at the Petrified Forest. The long duration of very strong winds induced large areas of blowing dust across the east central sections of the state. Interstate 40 westbound between Winslow and Holbrook and eastbound from Flagstaff to Holbrook was closed for eleven hours due to the cleanup of several car accidents and blown over semi trailers. During the height of the event, visibilities were down to zero on Interstate 40 in the vicinity of Winslow, with one traffic fatality occurring in a ten car pile up. A second fatality occurred 5 miles south of Snowflake when a passenger van was blown across the road and head on into a semi. On Navajo route 15, seventeen students were injured after their school bus went head on into a semi. Winds estimated at 100 mph had reduced visibilities to zero in this accident. There were numerous reports of power lines down and damaged roofs in Winslow, Leu		Grand Canyon National Park Airport	AZ			
Labor Day Storm of 1970	Natural	Tropical Storms/Hurricane	23 fatalities. No. 2 DEMA AZ Weather Event: The Labor Day storm of 1970. The remains of tropical storm Norma brought severe flooding to Arizona and becomes the deadliest storm in Arizona history. There are 23 fatalities in central Arizona, including 14 from flash flooding in Tonto Creek in the vicinity of Kohl's ranch. The total rainfall at Workman Creek about 30 miles north of Globe in the Sierra Ancha mountains was 11.92 inches, with 11.40 inches in 24 hours. This remained the 24 hour rainfall record rainfall for Arizona until 1997. Other rainfall amounts included 9.09 at Upper Parker Creek, 8.74 inches at Mount Lemmon, 8.44 inches at Sunflower, 8.08 at Kitt Peak, 7.12 at the Tonto Creek fish hatchery, and 7.01 inches at Crown King. Pacific tropical storm NORMA precipitated an unusual rainfall (11.5 inches in a 24-hour period). Major flooding throughout the state caused a Presidential disaster declaration. Twenty-three lives were lost. All, but four in automobiles over Labor Day Weekend (14 in Tonto Creek). Campers in Mogollon Rim area were hurt; Scottsdale had a great deal of property damage.			AZ			
Wildfire 1973	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
Wildfire 1975	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
Wildfire 1978	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
Wildfire 1979	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
I Wildfire 1980	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
II Wildfire 1980	Natural	Wildfire	AZ Executive Order 81-5: [Terminating the Declaration of a State of Emergency of June 16, 1980 (caused by a severe forest and grassland fire contingency) and returning all unexpended funds authorized by A.R.S. ° 35-192 to the General Fund.			AZ			
IIIWildfire 1980	Natural	Wildfire	Bureau of Land Mnagement			AZ			
I Wildfire 1981	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
II Wildfire 1981	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
Wildfire 1982	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
I Wildfire 1987	Natural	Wildfire	EUZSLD			AZ			
I Wildfire 1990	Natural	Wildfire	EUFIR			AZ			
DOL Wildfire 1993	Natural	Wildfire	Department of Land			AZ			
Wildfire 1994	Natural	Wildfire	Department of Lands			AZ			
Wildfire Oct 1994	Natural	Wildfire	Department of Lands			AZ			
I Wildfire May 1996	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			
Wildfire 1999	Natural	Wildfire	Statewide Fire Declaration			AZ			



Name	Hazard Category	Hazard	Description	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
Rodeo-Chediski 2002	Natural	Wildfire	<p>Rodeo-Chediski fire disaster.</p> <p>The fire burned 468,000 acres and destroyed more than 450 houses in Navajo, Apache, Coconino and Gila counties and the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. Disaster aid to Arizona in the wake of the massive Rodeo-Chediski fire has topped \$26 million. To date, 8,204 Arizonans have registered for assistance through FEMA's toll-free registration line. Help Centers have seen 5,720 people seeking information about disaster aid, including answers to questions about their applications for assistance.</p> <p>State and federal disaster recovery officials report that 60 percent of the Arizonans registering with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) toll-free registration line, 1-800-621-FEMA (3362), are reporting economic loss. Of the 5,000 registrants to date, about 3,000 say they face economic problems.</p> <p>Update: 6-26-02, morning: The destruction in the Heber-Overgaard area, hit twice by the fires, is estimated at over \$34 million. Over the entire affected area there are still about 10,000 homes and businesses still at risk from what is now the combined Rodeo-Chediski Fire. The</p>			AZ			
Winter Storm 1967	Natural	Winter Storm	8 fatalities. No. 1 DEMA AZ Weather Event: The December 1967 Snow Storm. A huge snow storm paralyzed northern Arizona and brought snow to much of the state. It was actually two storms, with the second following closely on the heels of the first. However, at that time, most perceived it as one storm. During the nine day period, 86.0 inches of snow fell at Flagstaff. At Winslow, where average annual snowfall is 11.2 inches, 39.6 inches of snow was reported. On December 14, a state record of 38.0 inches fell at the Heber Ranger Station. Snowfall totals of the Rim Country included 102.7 inches at Hawley Lake, 99 inches at Greer, 91.5 inches at the Heber Ranger Station, 87.3 inches at Crown King, 77.0 inches at Payson, 46.0 inches at Prescott, 32.5 inches at Sedona, and 31.0 inches at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon. The Navajo Nation was extremely hard hit as two to three feet of snow fell across the community. Window Rock measured 33.5 inches. People on the reservation were instructed to use ashes from their stoves to write distress signals in the snow that could be spotted			AZ			
Winter Storm 1987	Natural	Winter Storm	EUZJN			AZ			
Winter Storm 1991	Natural	Winter Storm	EUZ921			AZ			
Winter Storm 1995	Natural	Winter Storm	\$50,000 property damage. A strong low pressure system brought heavy snow ranging from 6 to 17 inches to the mountains of central and northern Arizona. Heavier snow accumulations included the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, 12 inches; Window Rock, 10 inches; Prescott (6500 feet elevation) 12 inches; Flagstaff, 12 inches; Pinetop, 17 inches; and Alpine, 11 inches. In Flagstaff, a 60-foot tree fell from heavy snow and wind, on a mobile home, causing \$5,000 to \$10,000 in damage. Heavy wet snow also downed power lines in Pinetop and the Prescott area. National Climate Data Center, January 2003, Storm Event Database.			AZ			
Winter Storm 2000	Natural	Winter Storm	5 fatalities. A powerful winter storm blanketed northern Arizona with heavy snow. Some of the highest elevations reported around 2 feet of snow. There were a number of traffic accidents with some fatalities. A DPS officer and 3 residents of the Navajo Reservation were killed on US Highway 89 in Page and two children were injured. A small car lost control and slid into an oncoming truck on Highway 180 just north of Flagstaff. The driver of the car was killed. A the passenger in the car and the driver of the truck were injured and transported to the hospital. A 16 vehicle pile-up on I-40 in Flagstaff resulted in the hospitalization of a mother and daughter. Firefighters spent more that an hour extricating the mother from her jeep that was crushed under a semi-trailer. Some of the snowfall totals included: Bellemont 14 inches, Flagstaff Airport 13 inches, Forest Lakes 10 inches, North Rim of the Grand Canyon 22 inches (South Rim 5), Heber 6 inches, Hart Prairie 24 inches, Kayenta 6 inches, Tuba City 6 inches, Happy Jack 13 inches, Doney Park 12 inches, Forest Lakes 10, Winona 8 inches, Munds		Chinle Valley, Little Colorado River Valley, Mogollon Rim	AZ			

Name	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
						City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Civil Disturbance 1978	11/30/1978							\$425							\$0	\$425	URS, October 2003
Civil Disturbance 1985	1/29/1985							\$50,918							\$0	\$50,918	URS, October 2003
Civil Disturbance 1988	12/21/1988							\$129,624							\$0	\$129,624	URS, October 2003
Civil Disturbance 1992	6/10/1992							\$100,000							\$0	\$100,000	URS, October 2003
Drought 1849	1849														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1850	1850														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1851	1851														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1852	1852														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1853	1853														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1854	1854														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1855	1855														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1856	1856														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1857	1857														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1858	1858														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1859	1859														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1860	1860														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1861	1861														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1862	1862														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1863	1863														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1864	1864														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1865	1865														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1866	1866														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1867	1867														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1868	1868														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1869	1869														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1870	1870														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1871	1871														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1872	1872														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1873	1873														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1874	1874														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1875	1875														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1876	1876														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1877	1877														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1878	1878														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1879	1879														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1880	1880														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1881	1881														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1882	1882														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1883	1883														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1884	1884														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1885	1885														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1886	1886														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1887	1887														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1888	1888														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1889	1889														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1890	1890														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1891	1891														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1892	1892														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1893	1893														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1894	1894														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1895	1895														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1896	1896														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1897	1897														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1898	1898														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1899	1899														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1900	1900														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1901	1901														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1902	1902														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003

Name	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
						City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Drought 1903	1903														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1904	1904														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1905	1905														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 1989	7/21/1989							\$32,710							\$0	\$32,710	URS, October 2003
Drought 1996	6/7/1996							\$211,499							\$0	\$211,499	URS, October 2003
I Drought 1999	1/1/1999														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Drought 1999	6/23/1999														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
III Drought 1999	12/1/1999														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 2000	1/1/2000														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Drought 2001	1/1/2001														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
VI Drought 2002	1/1/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003

Name	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
						City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
VII Drought 2002	3/1/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
VIII Drought 2002	4/1/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
IV Drought 2002	5/17/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
IX Drought 2002	5/31/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
X Drought 2002	6/1/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Drought 2002	7/3/2002							\$8,344							\$0	\$8,344	URS, October 2003
I Drought 2002	7/11/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
V Drought 2002	7/11/2002														\$300,000,000	\$300,000,000	URS, October 2003
XI Drought 2002	8/1/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003

Name	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
						City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Drought 2003	1/1/2003														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Flooding Dec 1978	12/16/1978		10					\$1,909,498	\$113,561,122						\$455,000,000	\$570,470,620	URS, October 2003
Flooding 1983	3/1/1983		5												\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
HAZMAT 1981	3/31/1981							\$492,635							\$0	\$492,635	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1951	1/1/1951														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1952	1/1/1952														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1953	1/1/1953														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1954	1/1/1954														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1955	1/1/1955														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1956	1/1/1956														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1975	1/1/1975														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1977	9/2/1977														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1980	1/1/1980														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation Jun 1980	6/16/1980							\$67,773							\$0	\$67,773	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1989	5/9/1989														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1990	1/1/1990														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1996	3/13/1996							\$796,456							\$0	\$796,456	URS, October 2003
Infestation 1999	1/1/1999														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation Jan 1999	1/20/1999							\$177,702							\$0	\$177,702	URS, October 2003
Infestation 2002	1/1/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Infestation May 2002	5/18/2002														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003

Name	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
						City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Energy Shortage 1974	1/7/1974							\$199,028							\$0	\$199,028	URS, October 2003
Y2K	1/5/2000							\$23,073							\$0	\$23,073	URS, October 2003
Strike 1994	11/16/1994							\$13,055							\$0	\$13,055	URS, October 2003
9-11 Terrorism 2001	9/12/2001							\$6,151							\$0	\$6,151	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm Sep 1990	9/7/1990							\$1,175,040	\$5,875,202						\$0	\$7,050,242	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm 1991	3/31/1991		2												\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm 1999	3/31/1999			17											\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	URS, October 2003
Thunderstorm Aug 2000	8/22/2000		2	17											\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	URS, October 2003
Labor Day Storm of 1970	9/4/1970		23												\$5,800,000	\$5,800,000	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1973	4/28/1973							\$36,718							\$0	\$36,718	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1975	4/22/1975							\$8,923							\$0	\$8,923	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1978	4/21/1978							\$11,528							\$0	\$11,528	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1979	4/16/1979							\$204,207							\$0	\$204,207	URS, October 2003
I Wildfire 1980	6/2/1980							\$298,845							\$0	\$298,845	URS, October 2003
II Wildfire 1980	6/16/1980														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
IIIWildfire 1980	7/25/1980							Federal Funds							\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
I Wildfire 1981	6/26/1981							Federal Funds							\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
II Wildfire 1981	6/30/1981							\$256,904							\$0	\$256,904	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1982	6/30/1982							\$492,635							\$0	\$492,635	URS, October 2003
I Wildfire 1987	3/17/1987														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
I Wildfire 1990	3/17/1990														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
DOL Wildfire 1993	9/9/1993							\$200,000							\$0	\$200,000	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1994	1/1/1994														\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003
Wildfire Oct 1994	10/14/1994							\$600,000							\$0	\$600,000	URS, October 2003
I Wildfire May 1996	5/16/1996							\$1,000,729							\$0	\$1,000,729	URS, October 2003
Wildfire 1999	5/6/1999							\$4,894							\$0	\$4,894	URS, October 2003

Name	Date	Time	Deaths	Injuries	Displaced People	Cost to Respond					Cost to Recover					Total Cost	Data Source
						City	County	State	Federal	Other	City	County	State	Federal	Other		
Rodeo-Chediski 2002	6/25/2002							\$625,000	\$1,875,000						\$34,000,000	\$36,500,000	URS, October 2003
Winter Storm 1967	12/12/1967		8					\$466,470							\$0	\$466,470	URS, October 2003
Winter Storm 1987	2/25/1987							\$3,347							\$0	\$3,347	URS, October 2003
Winter Storm 1991	12/4/1991							\$6,840							\$0	\$6,840	URS, October 2003
Winter Storm 1995	1/4/1995														\$50,000	\$50,000	URS, October 2003
Winter Storm 2000	03/20/2000		5												\$0	\$0	URS, October 2003